(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2228.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[*This debate concluded from our last.*]

MR. SEDGWICK hoped that the motion of Mr. Lee would not obtain. The gentleman, he ſaid, who moved the other day to have this buſineſs brought on this ſeſſion, could not fail to recollect, that they were called on and intreated to defer this buſineſs. They were told that this was not the time, conſiſtently with the real good of the country, to determine the permanent reſidence of congreſs. They were told that the government was not yet in operation--that the union was not yet complete—yet that gentleman in particular, and the majority of the houſe, ſuppoſed that ſuſpending it would occaſion ſo much diſſatisfaction and agitation, that the peace and happineſs of the country required a ſpeedy deciſion.—As his and other gentlemen's remonſtrances proved ineffectual, and it was reſolved to bring the buſineſs on immediately, he came now ready to meet the gentlemen prepared to decide upon the important ſubject. He ſhould oppoſe the motion of Mr. Lee, becauſe it involved unneceſſary delay.

Mr. Tucker reprobated the motion of Mr. Lee. He wiſhed to know what gentlemen were going about.—It ſeemed to him that the propoſition was a preamble: Was it cuſtomary to agree to a preamble before the ſubſtance of the reſolution was determined on? No.—The regular way was firſt to agree to the ſubſtance then the preamble. This mode of ſettling the preamble tended to lead members hood-winked to ſomething they were not aware of. He wiſhed ſomething more candid might be brought forward; ſomething that might be underſtood. He was not diſpoſed to agree to principles which may lead to conſequences of which he was not apprized.—This, he ſaid, was an irregular mode of proceeding—He was not fond of being led to truth blindfolded. This was like Socratic reaſoning, firſt to admit certain principles, then others, till we found ourſelves involved irreſiſtibly in concluſions which we were utterly unaware of. Gentlemen ſeemed to him diſpoſed to make laws ſyllogiſtically.

Mr. Lee aſſured Mr. Tucker that fair dealing was his object. He wiſhed to bring forward thoſe conſiderations which ought to guide their judgment. A queſtion was to be decided which involved preſent and future intereſts, and extended to remote generations. The queſtion was to be ſettled, which muſt determine whether the government was to exiſt for ages, or be diſperſed among the contending winds--Would gentlemen ſay that theſe principles ought not to be recogniſed? Would gentlemen ſay that the centre of government ſhould not be the centre of the union? Should it not be in a ſituation which would admit of an eaſy communication with the ocean?—Would they ſay that our weſtern brethren are to be diſregarded?—Theſe were the momentous conſiderations which ſhould lead the houſe to a concluſion. If they were diſregarded, it would be an alarming circumſtance to the people of the ſouthern ſtates. They had felt theſe alarms already. It was with difficulty on another occaſion that their apprehenſions on this ſcore were ſilenced, and their difficulties ſurmounted. If this queſtion was decided without regarding theſe intereſts, it would be ſaid that a congreſs was found, who were not diſpoſed to recogniſe the general principles of the government. He had come forward, he ſaid, with ſuch explicit propoſitions as the intereſt of his country dictated. Some principles ought to be previouſly eſtabliſhed as a guide, as a polar ſtar to direct the houſe to juſt concluſions.

Mr. Thatcher ſaid, the motion was certainly not in order. This was a preamble, and it was improper to fix the preamble before the ſubſtance of the law was determined.

Mr. Sherman thought it beſt to let the preamble lie on the table—paſs a reſolution to fix on the place, and then adapt the preamble to that reſolution.

Mr. Vining did not conſider this reſolution as a preamble. It was only ſettling ſome general principles, by which the houſe were to be governed in coming to a final determination. Was there a ſentence of the propoſitions which could be denied? Was it not proper and expedient that the government ſhould be fixed at ſome central place? If that was proper why not expreſs it? Was it unuſual? Was it repugnant to the forms of legiſlation? What would be the operation of theſe principles? Every gentleman would have an eye to ſome fixed and leading maxims. It would regulate and facilitate his concluſions. On theſe accounts he was in favour of the motion. He agreed that this was a matter of the higheſt importance. He wiſhed that all exterior circumſtances might combine in aid of the government, and every principle attended to which could preſerve and add ſtrength to it. While we had a Waſhington and his virtues to cement and guard the union, it might be ſafe; but, when he ſhall leave us, who would inherit his virtues, and poſſeſs his influence? Who would remain to embrace and draw to a centre thoſe hearts which the authority of his virtues alone kept in union?

Mr. Stone oppoſed Mr. Lee's motion, as he conſidered the reſolution a preamble, which it was improper to ſettle previous to the ſubſtantial reſolution.

Mr. Seney alſo objected to it, becauſe the principles of it were ſufficiently provided and recogniſed in the reſolution of Mr. Scott, to which it ſeemed to be a preamble. He was not impreſſed with the neceſſity of any preamble at all. But if it was neceſſary he ſubmitted it, whether the reſolution on the table did not fully expreſs that the ſeat of government ought to be as near the centre of extent, population, &c. as the Atlantic and weſtern intereſts ſhould permit.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) obſerved, that it was a preamble to a preamble, and therefore improper. He did not believe that the event of fixing the ſeat of government could have the dangerous conſequence which alarmed the gentleman, of rending the union in pieces. Nor did he think that it was an intereſt to be contended for with ſo much zeal and violence.

Mr. Lee ſaid, that gentlemen pretended that this was a preamble to a preamble—he denied it. It was no more than aſcertaining certain principles, which lead to a concluſion in the ſubſtantial reſolution. That the principles preceded declaring the deſign of the government, and was followed by a reſolution in exerciſe of theſe principles.

Mr. Madiſon aſked, if the motion of his colleague could be ſuppoſed out of order. He ſubmitted that to the chair. Did it contain any thing which was not true? He appealed to the candid judgment of the committee. Were the truths contained in the propoſition inapplicable to the ſubject? He appealed to the juſtice and policy of the people of the United States. The poſition, he ſaid, was ſtrictly in order. Was it improper or inapplicable to declare the principles which ought to govern on this queſtion, and which were properly prefixed to the motion that lay on the table.

The gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Tucker) had talked of theſe propoſitions leading him blindfolded into embarraſments. But they were in fact the luminous truths which ſhould guide him ſafely to a juſt deciſion.

Mr. Ames was at a loſs to conceive why the gentlemen from Virginia were ſo agitated, and anxious to preſs the ſubject of theſe reſolutions. The gentleman had aſked, was there any thing contained in the propoſition which was not true? Was there any thing not applicable to the ſubject? And, by way of concluſion, aſks, whether the reſolution ſhall not therefore paſs? But was ſuch a concluſion neceſſary to theſe premiſes? If they were true, why be ſo ſolicitous? Did truth acquire any new authority by being frequently voted? If they were truths, would not thoſe truths guide us? But he had, he ſaid, another difficulty. If the houſe ſhould vote theſe propoſitions, the gentleman might bring forward other abſtract queſtions without limitation, and ſupported by the ſame arguments; and might then aſk, Were not theſe things true? Were not theſe things applicable? And in this way the houſe would have upon their journals all the arguments which could riſe out of this multifarious ſubject.—But was there any neceſſity for it? Would it not embarraſs the committee? It was not their buſineſs, he ſaid, to ſyllogiſe upon abſtract principles, like ſchool logicians, but to ſettle facts. He inſiſted, that if the principles were incontrovertibly true, there was no uſe in inſerting them.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Lee's motion, and negatived—34 againſt 18.

The next queſtion was on the original motion of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Tucker was oppoſed to ſettling any principles whatever. He declared, that the majority for fixing on any ſet of principles could not govern his mind with regard to the fact. If, on the whole, he did not think that place the beſt which the principles adopted by the committee ſhould ſeem to lead to, he certainly could not vote for it—With what view then would gentlemen eſtabliſh principles if they could not govern the conduct of the houſe?—But the principles themſelves were vague, and led to no certain concluſion. What was the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory? Was there a common centre? Territory had one centre, wealth another, and population another.—He begged to know if a centre was to be determined from thoſe three centres. It was not proper to ſettle principles, but fix the place. Gentlemen would in argument bring every principle into view that was neceſſary. Some would be for one place, ſome for another, and the advantages of all would be calculated.

Mr. Tucker dwelt ſome time longer on the abſurdity of this arrangement. He doubted whether the centre of wealth ought in any form to be conſidered. The centre of population was variable. Though the principle might now be fixed, it might be entirely inapplicable in future. The centre of territory was fixed, but that alone would probably lead the government to a ſituation entirely ineligible. Indeed, whether principles of population, wealth and territory, were conſidered ſeparately, or in combination, they furniſhed no certain direction, no poſſible guide to the committee, in fixing on the proper place of the ſeat of government.

The queſtion was then taken on the original reſolution of Mr. Scott, and carried—Ayes 35—Noes 14.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) July* 14.

A REPORT was current in town yeſterday, that a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake had done conſiderable damage in the pariſh of St. Thomas in the eaſt—We ſincerely hope the report is premature.

July 29. The ſchooner Loyaliſt, Sweeting, had a paſſage of 17 days from New-Providence; and has brought diſpatches from the governor of the Bahama Iſlands to rear admiral Affleck.—The following is an extract of a letter received by the above veſſel:—

"I have alſo to inform you of a Spaniſh pirate, of the name of Gregorio, in a ſchooner of ſix guns, with two other armed veſſels, (one of which is a ſloop taken from one of his majeſty's ſubjects of this iſland) attending him, that have been for ſome time cruizing off the iſland of Heneaga and other iſlands, within this government, and has committed various acts of piracy upon his majeſty's ſubjects, by robbing them of their negroes, proviſions, ſtores, &c. and even put ſome of them in irons; I fitted out an armed veſſel and ſent in queſt of him, which is returned without falling in with him.

(Signed,) JAS. CULFORTH, Sec'ry.

In conſequence of the above letter, rear admiral Affleck, has ordered one of his majeſty's ſhips to go in queſt of the pirate.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Madeira, to his correſpondents in Boſton, dated July 27, 1789.

"The following is a copy or extract taken from an original letter received here a few days ago, which may probably ſerve for your government, and convey intereſting intelligence to my fellow-citizens in Boſton, if made public.

Marſeilles, June 30, 1789.

"The Algerines have committed recently hoſtilities againſt the French flag:—The ſhip Bienfaſant, captain Merſumes, from Cape François, has been conducted to Algiers, under pretext of the paſs not being exact, and the cargo declared a good prize, and ſold.

"The L'Deſire from Cape François, has already been taken; but happily the Portugueſe ſquadron retook her from the Algerines, under Turkiſh colours: his fate is not known here.

"A Tartarree, laden with timber, for ſhip-building, for the king of France's arſenal at Toulon, ſailed from Naples under French colours, and has alſo been taken and conducted to Algiers.

"It is not yet known what meaſures our government will take to ſtop theſe hoſtilities.

"Our underwriters are all alarmed—they aſk 10 per cent. for inſurance to Madeira and back again, for what they would have done before at 2 and 3 per cent."

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 24.

The preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate to appoint the honourable Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, ſecretary of the treaſury, and the honourable Nicholas Eveleigh, of South-Carolina, comptroller of the treaſury.

Died, laſt night, much lamented, the honourable JOHN ROGERS, Eſquire, chancellor of this ſtate.

The following intelligence is taken from late London papers.

LONDON, *July* 15.

Yeſterday morning a courier arrived at the duke of Leeds's office, with diſpatches from his excellency the duke of Dorſet, the moſt recent of which were dated Paris, the 12th of July, and contained particulars of the moſt important nature!

Similar advices were alſo received by Monſieur Colonne; and from theſe ſources, we are enabled to ſtate, that the diſmiſſion of Monſieur Neckar, and the other officer of ſtate, mentioned in the Gazette of laſt night, was affected by the intervention of the French queen, and the compte D'Artois: That the reſtoration of the baron de Bretuel was owing to the ſame interference: and that the doctrine of his councils was the coercion of the people.

That the late conceſſions of the court to the juſt claims of the tiers etat, appear to have been a diſſembled acquieſcence!—For while they thus temporized, troops to the amount of thirty-ſix thouſand, had been ſecretly drawn to the neighbourhood of Paris!—And that ſeveral new appointments had been made in the war department, to enable the marſhal de Broglio to call in, to his aid, ſome field officers, on whoſe compliance he could depend.

The king, from this aſpect of affairs, appears to have been entirely under the guidance of his conſort;—and ſo generally was this underſtood, that the tiers etat had inſiſted on the baniſhment of the compte D'Artois;—a ſtop put to the miſchievous and ruinous interference of the queen, and that her creatures the Polignacs ſhould be diſmiſſed!

The compte de Mirabeau's patriotic endeavours to cauſe the troops to be withdrawn, were in vain:—all he could urge, and other members in favour of the people, tended only to increaſe a ſpirit of reſiſtance to the court: and it is not exaggeration to ſay, that the moſt dreadful anarchy is on foot!

The foreign regiments, among the forces abovementioned, were ſtationed in ſituations moſt contiguous to the gates of Paris and Verſailles; and they very ſoon proceeded to inſult the people:—Riots enſued, and a great multitude aſſailed the Palais Royale!—The officer and guard were killed on the ſpot:—The troops advanced into the city, and a continued engagement enſued, in which the people made a ſtand with aſtoniſhing intrepidity.—Before Roſſi, which is the name of the courier, left Paris, the populace had repeatedly attacked the compte D'Artois' reſidence, with a view of burning it, and alſo ſome of the offices of ſtate; and a number of lives on both ſides were loſt in theſe conflicts. A part of the multitude were on their way to Verſailles, and the Palace was threatened to be laid in aſhes.

An arret was iſſued for ſeizing the duc D'Orleans, and ſeveral attempts made to take him, all of which miſcarried.—The charge was, that he had iſſued one hundred thouſand crowns, on a pretence of releaving the wants of the people, in reſpect to the ſcarcity of corn, but that, in reality, it was employed to encourage inſurrection.

Several perſons poſſeſſed of military ſkill, appeared as leaders to the populace; and the names of patriotic noblemen were in circulation, as being diſguiſed among them;—which latter rumour ſeemed to impart particular animation.—Againſt the queen and count D'Artois very general vengeance was denounced!

The meſſenger further reports, that it was related and believed, that monſieur Neckar was in confinement; and that he diſtinctly heard the firing of cannon, ſoon after he left Paris, which continued till he reached Chantilly. He was ſtopped and examined by detachments of the military three times in the intermediate way;—but was permitted to depart, on his ſhewing his greyhound and diſpatches.—He left Paris on Sunday evening at ſix o'clock, and was only about thirty-ſix hours till he reached England.

In the conſternation this occaſioned, ſeveral of the diſtinguiſhed nobleſſe, ſolicited, and were allowed an eſcort from Paris. Some of theſe are on their way to England; and the prince of Wales, in order to give them a reception at Brighthelmſtone, to which ſpot they propoſed to repair, laſt night ſet off to the Marine Pavilion.

Theſe particulars were yeſterday tranſmitted to the king at Weymouth, and a council was held in Downing-ſtreet, on this very critical ſituation of France!

July 17. We have already obſerved how much the people in general were alarmed by ſeeing upwards of 30,000 ſoldiers in Paris, Verſailles, and the villages adjoining.

Theſe troops are all compoſed of foreigners, ſuch as Swiſs, Germans, Iriſh, Scotch, &c. In the field called the Champs de Mars, near the military ſchool, two regiments are encamped; a proportional number quartered in all the villages round the capital; and the bridges of St. Cloud and Seve, as well as all the avenues from Paris to Verſailles, are guarded by ſoldiers with cannon. In ſhort, ſuch are the military preparations, that one would ſuppoſe that Verſailles was on the point of being beſieged by a foreign enemy.

The national aſſembly itſelf, from theſe preparations, ſeemed to fear that its immediate diſſolution was portended; accordingly they preſented, on Wedneſday, an humble addreſs to the king, requeſting his majeſty to remove the troops, for that the minds of the members were ſo troubled at the idea of ſuch an armament brought to their very doors, that they could not quietly deliberate on the eſſential buſineſs of the ſtate.

On Saturday morning his majeſty's anſwer was read in the aſſembly, the purport of which was, that he had brought the troops ſo near, merely for the ſafety of the inhabitants of the capital, and to prevent the diſturbances which were ſo common there: that the members might be perfectly eaſy on their own accounts; but that if they were ſtill alarmed, they might remove the aſſembly to Soiſſons or Noyon, towns at twenty leagues diſtance from Paris. The trouble and expences attending ſuch removal determined the aſſembly to remain at Verſailles, and they peaceably reſumed the important queſtion they had begun, the eſtabliſhment of a ſound conſtitution. Monſieur Mounier propoſed a plan which was highly applauded: Monſieur de la Fayette propoſed one alſo, which was likewiſe liſtened to with great attention. Monſieur Lally de Tollendel propoſed ſome amendments, which had great weight: As theſe plans were formed from the united inſtructions the members had received from their conſtituents, they were founded nearly on the ſame principles; and reſemble, as much as the nature of the two countries will admit, the magna charta and bill of rights in England.

Thus far every thing went well; but to-day the ſcene is changed; a ſudden conſternation and terror has taken place, by the diſmiſſion of Monſieur Neckar and Monſieur de Montmorin, the ſupports of the national credit, and the true real friends of the king and country. An earthquake would ſcarce throw a greater alarm among the people! They wait with trembling and impatience the news of the effect this change muſt produce at Paris, and the deciſion the national aſſembly will adopt on it to-morrow.

There has been for ſeveral days paſt a ſmart, though not dangerous, run on the Caiſſe D'Eſcompte. This ſtep will be far from diminiſhing it.

At the head of the new miniſtry are Monſieur de Breteuel, and the duc de la Vauguyon is ſecretary of ſtate—de Broglio premier of the army department—The duc de Nivernois and compte de Fuytegur, who reſigned, will have their places ſupplied by two of the queen's particular partiſans. The duc D'Orleans' ſituation is truly perilous:--Orders are iſſued to ſeize him!

The populace have for ſome days paſt committed ſeveral exceſſes, particularly the deſtruction of the barriers of Paris.

That the French guards may not aſſociate with the people of Paris, they are ſhortly to be encamped on a plain about three leagues diſtant. On the whole, the military gentlemen are the perſons moſt conſulted in the preſent circumſtances.

What the end of this will be it is impoſſible to foretel; but already very ſerious affrays have taken place between detachments of the military and the people. The guard at the Palais Royale, attempting to ſtop the reſort of the people, a ſkirmiſh took place, in which the military were overcome and killed; other very ſerious and alarming frays happened this day:—but in the ſtate of general alarm that prevails, nothing authentic can be collected in time to ſave the poſt.

The ſpirited addreſs to the king, on the ſubject of bringing the troops to Paris, voted by the national aſſembly on the 9th inſtant, and written by M. le compte de Mirabeau, was not publiſhed at the departure of the mail from that city. We have, however, received a copy, printed by authority, and which was obtained from a leading member of the ſtates by an Engliſh gentleman now reſident there; a tranſlation of which we lay before our readers:

SIRE,

YOU have invited the national aſſembly to teſtify its reliance in your majeſty; this is anticipating the deareſt of our wiſhes. We now come to repoſe in your majeſty's breaſt our moſt lively fears. If we ourſelves were the object, if we had the weakneſs to be alarmed for our own ſafety, your goodneſs would ſtill vouchſafe to re-aſſure us, and even while you would blame us for having entertained a doubt of your intentions, you would graciouſly hearken to our uneaſineſs, and diſſipate its cauſe; you would not ſuffer the ſituation of the national aſſembly to remain in uncertainty. But, Sire, we implore not your protection; this would be an offence offered to your juſtice.———We have conceived fears; and we will dare to ſay, they are ſuch as ariſe from the pureſt patriotiſm, the intereſt of our electors, the public tranquillity, and finally from our zeal for the happineſs of a beloved monarch, who, in preparing for us the road to public felicity, well deſerves himſelf to proceed in it without obſtruction.

In the movements of your own heart, Sire, reſts the true happineſs of Frenchmen. But when troops are advancing from every quarter, when camps are forming around us, when the capital is inveſted—we aſk ourſelves with aſtoniſhment, Why does the king diſtruſt the fealty of his people? And if it were poſſible for him to entertain ſuch a doubt, would he not have poured into our hearts his paternal ſolicitudes?—What means this menacing preparation? Where are the enemies of the ſtate and of the king that are to be ſubdued? Where exiſt the rebels, where the conſpirators that are to be reduced to obedience? One unanimous voice is re-echoed in the capital, and through the whole extent of the kingdom, "*We cheriſh our king, we bleſs Heaven for the gift it has conferred upon us in his love.*"

Sire, the pure intentions of your majeſty cannot be impoſed upon but under the pretext of public good.—If thoſe perſons who have dared to adviſe our king to the preſent meaſure, had ſufficient confidence in their principles to lay them before us, that moment would manifeſt the triumph of truth. The ſtate has nothing to fear but from evil counſellors, who dare to beſiege the throne itſelf, and who reſpect not the conſcience of the pureſt, the moſt virtuous of princes: and how have they been able, Sire, to render you doubtful of the attachment, and of the love of your ſubjects? Have you been prodigal of their blood? Are you cruel, implacable? Have you been guilty of the abuſe of juſtice? Do the people impute to you their preſent diſtreſs? Do they in their calamities name you as their author? Have theſe evil counſellors dared to inſinuate that the nation is impatient of your yoke; that it is weary of the reign of the Bourbons? No, no, they have not attempted this; calumny has not recourſe to abſurdities; it ſearches at leaſt for probabilities to give colour to its malicious aſperſions. Your majeſty has ſeen a recent inſtance of your influence over your people; ſubordination is re-eſtabliſhed in the agitated capital; the priſoners liberated by the multitude have voluntarily ſurrendered themſelves to their fetters; public order, which might have coſt torrents of blood, had force been employed, is re-eſtabliſhed by one word from your royal mouth. But this word was a word of peace; it was the expreſſion of your heart, and your ſubjects make it their glory never to reſiſt its reverend dictates. How glorious is the exerciſe of ſuch an empire! It was that of Louis IX—Louis XII. It is the only one worthy of you.

We ſhould deceive you, Sire, if (forced as we are by the preſent circumſtances) we did not add, that this empire is the only one practicable in France at the preſent juncture. France will not endure the beſt of kings to be abuſed, and to be drawn aſide by ſiniſter views, from that noble plan which he himſelf had traced.—You have called us together for the purpoſe of fixing the conſtitution in concert with your majeſty, and to effect the regeneration of the kingdom: the national aſſembly now declare to you, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that your wiſhes ſhall be accompliſhed, that your promiſe ſhall be fulfilled; that no difficulties, no ſnares, no terrors ſhall either retard their proceedings or intimidate their courage. Where, then, will our enemies affect to ſay, is the danger of the troops? What means their complaints, ſince they are inacceſſible to fear?

The danger, Sire, is preſſing, is univerſal, it cannot be calculated by human prudence.

The danger reſpects the people of the provinces.—Once alarmed for our liberties, we ſhall no longer know by what curb they might be reſtrained. Diſtance alone magniſies every thing; it ſharpens, it envenoms, it doubles every inquietude.

The danger reſpects the capital. With what eye will the people, in the gripe of indigence, and tormented with the moſt cruel anguiſh, how will they behold a croud of menacing ſoldiers diſpute with them the ſmall remains of their ſubſiſtence? The preſence of troops will heat, will agitate, will cauſe an univerſal fermentation: and the firſt act of violence exerciſed under the pretext of police, may be the commencement of a train of the moſt direful evils.

The danger reſpects the troops. The French ſoldiers, drawn near to the centre of the national diſcuſſions, participating with the people their paſſions and their intereſts, may forget the engagement which made them ſoldiers, whilſt they remember that nature has made them men.

The danger, Sire, menaces thoſe labours which are our firſt duty, and which would only have a full ſucceſs, a true permanency, whilſt the people feel themſelves entirely free. There is a contagion in impaſſioned emotions. We are but men: the diſtruſt of ourſelves, the fear of appearing weak, may carry us beyond our intentions; we ſhall be beſieged by raſh and violent counſels, and the dictates of calm reaſoning, and of tranquil wiſdom, will not be heard in the midſt of tumult, of diſorder, and of faction.

The danger, Sire, is yet more dreadful. Judge of its extent by the alarms which now bring us before you. Great revolutions have been brought about from cauſes apparently leſs important; many an enterpriſe, fatal to nations, has been announced in a manner leſs ſiniſter, and leſs formidable.

Believe not thoſe who talk to you lightly of the nations and who wiſh only to repreſent it agreeably to their own deſigns, now inſolent, rebellious and ſeditious; now ſubmiſſive, patient of the yoke, and ready to bow down the head to receive it. Both theſe repreſentations are equally untrue.

Always ready to obey you, Sire, becauſe you command in the name of the laws, our fidelity is without bounds as without blemiſh.

Ready to reſiſt every arbitrary command of thoſe who abuſe your name, becauſe they are the enemies of the laws; our very fidelity commands this reſiſtance, and we ſhall ever deem it an honour to have deſerved the reproaches which our ſteadineſs draws upon us.

Sire, we conjure you, in the name of our country, in the name of your happineſs and of your glory, ſend back your ſoldiers to the poſts from whence your counſellors have drawn them;—ſend back that artillery deſtined to cover your frontiers; above all, ſend back the foreign troops, thoſe allies of the nation, which we pay to defend, and not to diſturb our domeſtic peace:—Your majeſty has no need of them.—Ah! why ſhould a king, adored by twenty-five millions of Frenchmen, aſſemble around his throne, at a great expence, ſome thouſand ſtrangers!—Sire, ſurrounded by your children, let their love be your ſafeguard. The deputies of the nation are called together to conſecrate with you the eminent rights of royalty on the immovable baſis of the liberty of the people. But whilſt they fulfil their duty, whilſt they give way to their reaſon and their feelings, would you expoſe them to the ſuſpicion of having ceded only to fear? Ah! the authority which all hearts yield to you is the only pure, the only immutable authority; the juſt return for your goodneſs, and the immortal ornament of princes, of whom you will be the model.

DEPUTATION.

CLERGY.

M. L'Archeveque de Vienne,
M. L'Eveque de Chartres,
M. L'Abbe Joubert,
M. Chatizel,
M. Gregoire,
M. Yvernault.

NOBLESSE.

M. Le Duc de la Rochfoucault,
M. Le Compte de Creſſy.
M. Le Vicompte de Toulongeon,
M. Le Vicompte de Macaye,
M. Le Marquis de Blacons,
M. Le Compte de Clermont Tonnere.

COMMONS.

M. Le Compte de Mirabeau,
M. Coroller,
M. Regnaud de Sainter,
M. Roberſpierre,
M. Marquis,
M. Barrere de Vieuzac,
M. De Seze,
M. De Launay,
M. Petion de Villeneuve,
M. Buzot,
M. De Kervelegan,
M. Tronchet.

July 20. The unhappy commotions at this time exiſting in France, renders the regular communications which we have hitherto given from Paris, extremely uncertain as to the period of their arrival; we are enabled, however, to lay the following particulars before our readers, on the authority of a French nobleman, who landed in England on Saturday morning.

Immediately after the public announcement of the diſmiſſion of the popular miniſters, the citizens aſſembled in large parties, and attacked the palaces and hotels belonging to the princes and adherents of the queen's party; and on Tueſday laſt they proceeded to the Baſtile, with an intention of liberating the priſon-

ers. On demanding the governor to ſurrender the keys and fortreſs, the commandant immediately ordered the enſign to be ſtruck, and the draw-bridges to be let down; the populace, of courſe, thought they had effected their purpoſes, and about 400 of them entered the gates, who were immediately put to the ſword; thoſe who remained without, diſcovered the deceitful conduct of the governor, by the cries of their ſlaughtering friends; a general alarm was then given, and the citizens, being joined by ſome thouſands of the national troops, with ſeveral cannon, they attacked the Baſtile with wonderful fierceneſs and determination, and actually got poſſeſſion by ſtorm. The officers were, by way of retaliation, put to death, and the governor and commandant led to the Place de Grave, where, after having their right hands cut off, they were beheaded, and their heads carried on poles through the ſtreets of Paris!

During theſe tumults, the king ſent letters to the Provoſt a Merchand (lord mayor) which he attempted to read publicly; but on his coming to a paſſage in which the words Sovereign Authority were uſed, he was ſuddenly ſtabbed, and died on the ſpot.

On Wedneſday, the populace having formed themſelves into regular companies, well armed, marched with the regularity of veterans, and obliged the camp, formed under the command of marſhal Broglio, to retire; they then proceeded to Verſailles, where the manſions of ſeveral unpopular characters experienced a ſimilar fate with thoſe of Paris. The queen, the compte D'Artois, and marſhal Broglio, and many others, prudently withdrew themſelves; and the mob, in the madneſs of their rage, offered a reward of three hundred thouſand livres for their diſcovery.

Her majeſty, it is ſaid, had, a ſhort time before, diſpatched a truſty courier with letters, and the moſt valuable part of her jewels, for Vienna.—The meſſenger was, however, intercepted by the people, and his charge wreſted from him.

The Barriers (toll-gates) at which the duties were collected, are all burnt to the ground, and the books deſtroyed; of courſe that part of the revenue ceaſed to be collected.

The populace executed five or ſix of their companions, whom they diſcovered plundering the houſes of thoſe perſons whom they had attacked.

It is computed that not leſs than 100,000 men, including the national troops, were in arms in and round Paris.

The report was, that 25,000 Spaniſh troops were on their march for France, but the general opinion was, that they would never be able to get through the provinces.

The people had brought all the ſtores of corn from the monaſteries and convents, and publicly diſpoſed of it in the markets, at low prices, to the poor.

Amongſt the unhappy captives liberated from the Baſtile, was lord Mazarine, who is ſaid to have arrived in England on Saturday night.—His lordſhip's feelings, on landing in his native country, after twenty years confinement, may be eaſier felt than expreſſed.

The general report in town laſt night, was, that the king of France had ſent on Thurſday laſt to the national aſſembly, reprobating the conduct of his adviſers, and calling on the aſſembly for their advice how to act; and that they had recommended to him, as the firſt ſtep to reſtore peace, immediately to order all the troops from the capital; which, it was ſaid, his majeſty had actually done, and that they were not to be nearer than eight leagues to Paris.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ill ſtate of my health, and my profeſſional buſineſs and private affairs, requiring, at this time, my particular attention, oblige me to decline offering myſelf as a candidate at the enſuing election. I have made this communication to you that you may fix on a perſon to ſupply my place. I am,

Gentlemen,

With Real Reſpect,

Your Obedient Servant,

1 J. T. CHASE.

Annapolis, September 21, 1789.

Saint-Mary's county, September 15, 1789.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JUSTINIAN JORDAN, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceaſed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 15th day of October next,

A TRACT of land, lying in Baſhford manor, in ſaid county, containing, by eſtimation, 201 acres. This land is pleaſantly ſituated, lying on Wiccomico river, and has plenty of wood and timber thereon for its ſupport. Part of the purchaſe money will be expected on the conveyance and poſſeſſion being given the purchaſer (which will be at Chriſtmas next) and credit for the remainder, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to

1 JEREMIAH JORDAN, CHARLES LLEWELLIN, } Executors of Juſt. Jordan.

Prince-George's county, September 14, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for a law to authoriſe the juſtices of Prince-George's county to levy a further tax on the inhabitants thereof, for the purpoſe of erecting a bridge over the Eaſtern Branch, near the town of Bladenſburg.

1 Oct. 8 Sunday

Saint-Mary's county, July 6, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to eſtabliſh a warehouſe for the reception of tobacco, at the Head of Canoe-neck Creek.

1

September 19, 1789.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Monday the 19th of October next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Prince-George's county, on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to George-town, about 8 miles from the former, containing 520 acres, about 400 of which are wood land, whereon is ſome meadow land; the cleared land is well adapted for farming. There are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, corn-houſe and tobacco-houſe. Three years credit will be given, upon the purchaſer's giving bond with approved ſecurity. Intereſt to be paid annually, or the bond forfeited. w 4

10 9/4 JOHN SMITH MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, September 23, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST, from captain ALEXANDER TRUEMAN to the ſubſcriber, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the twentieth day of October next, the following PROPERTY, that is to ſay:

THAT valuable and well ſituated LOT and IMPROVEMENTS in this city, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS PRICE, and where Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS formerly lived. This lot, and the improvements, with its advantageous ſituation, are too generally known to need a particular deſcription.

Alſo a TRACT of fertile and valuable LAND, being part of MONOCACY MANOR, in Frederick county, containing about one hundred and thirty-three acres.

Alſo FOUR LOTS of LAND, containing fifty acres each, all adjoining, to the weſtward of Fort Cumberland, in Waſhington county.

Alſo the INTEREST of captain TRUEMAN in the LOT whereon the THEATRE ſtands, and one other LOT where Mrs. CLARKE lately lived.

Alſo a TRACT of LAND, in Bedford county, in Virginia, ſituate near James River, containing nearly ſix hundred acres.

The ſale to be at the houſe firſt above mentioned, and on CREDIT, the extent of which will be made known on the day of ſale. SPECIE CERTIFICATES and FINALS will be received at a rate to be agreed on. tf

1 G. DUVALL.

Prince-George's county, September 21, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 20th of October, at the late dwelling of my brother, Mr. RICHARD GREEN, on Anne-Arundel Manor, for ready money only,

A NUMBER of COUNTRY-BORN NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. w 3

10 9/6 JACOB GREEN, Adminiſtrator.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the GOVERNORS and VISITORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, in the STATE of MARYLAND, on Tueſday, the 11th day of Auguſt, 1789,

RESOLVED, That the Tuition Money for each Scholar be Five Pounds current money per annum, to be paid Quarterly.

RESOLVED, That the Mathematical and Grammar Schools be opened on Wedneſday the eleventh day of November next.

Extracts from the Minutes,

NICHOLAS BRICE, Clk.

N. B. The Mathematical School to be under the Direction of JOHN M'DOWELL, Eſquire, A. M. and the Grammar School under the Direction of the Reverend Mr. RALPH HIGINBOTHOM.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STUDENTS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Annapolis, September 20, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber will accommodate TEN BOYS with good LODGING, BOARD and WASHING, at the rate of THIRTY POUNDS Current Money each per annum.

ANNE TOOTELL.

Annapolis, September 20, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber will accommodate TEN BOYS with good LODGING, BOARD and WASHING, at the rate of THIRTY POUNDS Current Money each per annum.

SUSANNA BREWER.

Annapolis, September 20, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber will accommodate TWENTY BOYS with good LODGING, BOARD and WASHING, at the rate of THIRTY POUNDS Current Money each per annum.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, September 20, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber will accommodate EIGHT BOYS with good LODGING, BOARD and WASHING, at the rate of THIRTY POUNDS Current Money each per annum.

1 B. MAYBURY.

Saint-Mary's county, September 14, 1789.

TAKEN up adrift, by the ſubſcriber, in February laſt, off the mouth of Wiccomico river, in Patowmack, a BATTOE about thirty feet long and ſeven wide, painted on the ſtern, with lampblack, the word MAURLBOURGH. The ſaid battoe has been hauled up ever ſince, expoſed to the ſight of all craft paſſing into Wiccomico. This is to requeſt the owner to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

10 7/6 w 3 GEORGE LOCKE.

August 21, 1789.

ON the application of the truſtees of NICHOLAS SERLOTT, the firſt day of March next is limited and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of ſaid Nicholas Serlott to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid truſtees, that the ſame may be on that day liquidated and adjuſted. Due notice hereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Green's paper.

(Signed) SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

THE above order is publiſhed by the truſtees, that the creditors of NICHOLAS SERLOTT may have due notice. 6w

1 GEORGE DENT, ZEPHANIAH TURNER.

Port-Tobacco, Sept. 17, 1789.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN inclined to STUDY MEDICINE, and qualified for the purpoſe, will be received on reaſonable terms, by

1 GUSTAVUS R. BROWN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 1, 1789.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons, for which the ſubſcriber was liable to pay debts to a large amount, as well ſeveral others his debtors in large ſums, have availed themſelves of the late inſolvent act, whereby the burthen hath become very grievous on him; and being deſirous to do equal juſtice as far as in his power—having made a deed of truſt of all his property, real, perſonal and mixed, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the claims againſt him, and if, after the full and juſt application of the ſame, it ſhould prove inſufficient—Application will be made to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to exonerate him therefrom, and to liberate his perſon from confinement.

10 16/ w SAMUEL GODMAN.

NICHOLAS LEEKE, SCHOOL-MASTER,

Removed from Cornhill-ſtreet to South-Eaſt-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Thomas Hyde's large houſe,

TEACHES youth reading after the beſt and moſt approved method, i. e. one at a time, in any proper book—Writing the Round and Italian hands, after the moſt modern methods—Arithmetic in all its branches and dependencies—Book-keeping, &c. Likewiſe ſome of the moſt uſeful branches of the Mathematics, as Navigation and Surveying, &c. both inſtrumentally and practically, and the uſe of the plain and ſliding Gunter, and the Sector, in the aforementioned branches of the Mathematics and Arithmetic.

A diligent diſcharge of my duty may be depended on, and am the Public's moſt humble Servant,

1 10/ NICHOLAS LEEKE.

*** YOUNG GENTLEMEN BOARDED.

West-River, Anne-Arundel county.

A FERRY-BOAT.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, and his old cuſtomers in particular, that he ſtill keeps a PASSAGE-BOAT to carry gentlemen and their horſes, charriots and carriages, to any part of the EASTERN SHORE. He runs to ROCK-HALL, KENT-ISLAND, TALBOT and DORCHESTER COUNTIES, or any where it may ſuit them to go to. Thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to give every ſatisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to quit every other kind of employ, as to freights, and be always in place, ready for paſſengers. He will diet them as cheap as poſſible, and lodging and paſturage gratis, by their moſt humble ſervant,

1 THOMAS TUCKER.

Waſhington county, September 19, 1789.

ALL perſons having any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS H. HALL, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are deſired to give them in well authenticated, and thoſe indebted to the eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to w 4

10 9/4 BARBARA HALL, Executrix.

September 15, 1789.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of South river, about ten miles from the city of Annapolis, on the ſeventh of July laſt, a negro man named WILL, a ſhort, thick fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thirty years old, one of his ſhoulders is larger than the other; had on a cotton jacket without ſleeves, new oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and felt hat. He has been ſeen in Annapolis ſince he went off. It is probable he may change his cloaths and name, and paſs as a free man. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive, if above ten miles from home, thirty ſhillings, if out of the county three pounds, and if out of this ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by t f

1 JOSEPH HOWARD, jun.

N. B. All perſons are forbid habouring or employing him, at their peril. J. H.

THE ſubſcribers having removed their ſtore from Annapolis, take this public opportunity of requeſting all thoſe indebted for dealings at the ſaid ſtore to call and ſettle their accounts, which will prevent further trouble to them, and greatly oblige their humble ſervants, JOHN PETTY, & CO.

September 9, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, for a public warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco at Trace's Landing, on Herring Creek.

2

September 7, 1789.

THE proprietor of the public ſtage between the town of Baltimore and Annapolis, reſpectfully informs the public, that his ſtage-carriage and horſes are now in complete order; and that he has procured an additional number of horſes to expedite the buſineſs.

This route will, in future, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. JOHN STARCK'S at eight o'clock, and Mr. GEORGE MANN'S at nine preciſely in the morning, and will perform the diſtance in ſix or ſeven hours at fartheſt.

Having thus provided himſelf at a very conſiderable expence with the neceſſary means to ſerve his cuſtomers, he hopes his exertions will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

HENRY STOUFFER.

Annapolis Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the courſe near Annapolis, on Tueſday the 13th day of October next, agreeable to the rules of ſaid club, with this alteration only, that any perſon, not a member of the club, may ſtart a horſe, mare or gelding, for the purſe, on paying ONE SHILLING in the POUND Entrance.

On Wedneſday, the 14th of October, 1789, will be run for, over the courſe near Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, except the horſe winning the Jockey Club Purſe. Heats FOUR MILES each. Four years old to carry Seven Stone, five years old to carry Seven Stone Ten Pounds, ſix years old to carry Eight Stone Seven Pounds, aged Nine Stone.

On Thurſday, the 15th of October, will be run for, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, of three and four years old. Four years old to carry Seven Stone, three years old a Feather.

Any horſe winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the Purſe. Three horſes to ſtart each day, or no race. The winning horſe the firſt day excluded the ſecond. Entrance the firſt day EIGHT DOLLARS, and for the ſecond FOUR DOLLARS. The horſes to be entered with Mr. GEORGE MANN, the day preceding the race, or pay Double Entrance. To ſtart each day at 11 o'clock. Proper Judges will be appointed. 2

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fireplaces, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wetteſt ſeaſons; the rooms are well finiſhed, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet ſquare; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being ſituated directly between two ſtreets is not ſubject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the caſe in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Alſo to be RENTED, a two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in South-Eaſt-ſtreet, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its ſituation is ſuch that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewiſe for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a deſcription of this land will be unneceſſary, as the purchaſer will view the place before he purchaſes. If a purchaſer offers he may have any reaſonable credit on ſecuring the purchaſe money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789. 4

August 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of proprietors of the land lying on the Long Marſh in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for an act to enable them more effectually to drain and reclaim the ſaid Long Marſh. 4

Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber being anxious to fulfil his engagements to his creditors, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him for dealings at his ſtore to make immediate payment, as it is entirely out of his power to give them any further indulgence.

4 5w DAVID GEDDES.

Auguſt 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, for an act to empower the ſubſcribers to ſell and diſpoſe of a tract of land called POPPING GAY, lying in Calvert county. 8w

5 ELISHA HARRISON.
ANNE HARRISON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Waſhington county mean to petition the next general aſſembly for the diviſion of ſaid county; alſo, for prolonging the time of payment for the ſettlers lands to the weſtward of Cumberland. 3

Prince-George's county, September 8, 1789.

ALL perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of ALEXANDER BURRELL, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are deſired to give them in properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to w3

2 JOHN BURRELL, Adminiſtrator, de bonis non.

Annapolis, September 8, 1789.

THE ſubſcribers being very deſirous to make good their payments at London, and finding it entirely out of their power at preſent without the aſſiſtance of their friends, moſt earneſtly requeſt all thoſe that are indebted to them for dealings at their ſtore from fall 1785, to ſpring 1789, by bond, note or open account, would be pleaſed to call on them and diſcharge the ſame by paying up their reſpective balances, by or upon the middle of October next, and by complying with this requeſt will greatly oblige their humble ſervants,

RIDGELY and EVANS.

N. B. All thoſe who do not comply with the above requeſt, will put us under the very diſagreeable neceſſity of acting in a compulſory manner. 2 R. & E.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 4th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living near Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, a negro lad named PHILL, nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high; had on, when he went away, an old oſnabrig ſhirt, pair of blue cloth trouſers, and old felt hat; he appears, when ſpoken to, to be ſomewhat ſilly, walks lame in his right leg, his right thigh is ſomething ſmaller than the other; he was brought from the lower end of St. Mary's county, near colonel Hebb's, about two years paſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 22, 1789. X 7 LANCELOT WADE.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of NICHOLAS and VALENTINE PEERS having been diſſolved on the 1ſt inſtant, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of the ſaid partnerſhip.

NICHOLAS PEERS.

Port-Tobacco, Auguſt 10, 1789. X w3

Samuel and John Adams,

PRINTERS,

From WILMINGTON, DELAWARE STATE,

HAVING opened a PRINTING-OFFICE in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the poſt-office, Baltimore, reſpectfully inform the public, as BOOK-WORK, &c. is the principal object they have in view, of being engaged in, that they are now ready to receive the commands of all thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them in that line of buſineſs; and will only obſerve, that their utmoſt efforts ſhall be exerted to merit the approbation and favour of their employers, and the public in general.—*Hand-bills, advertiſements,* all kinds of blank-work, &c. done *expeditiouſly*, with *care*, and on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

At ſaid office may be had, a variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY; where country ſtore-keepers, back-country traders, and others, may be ſupplied at the loweſt prices. Great allowance will be made to thoſe who may purchaſe by the quantity.

Auguſt 25, 1789. 3

Auguſt 19, 1789.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the three following runaways, to wit:—WILLIAM HARTLEY, about five feet nine inches high, of a ſandy complexion, well made, and has a blemiſh on his right eye, appears to be about forty years old, ſays he is a native of Pennſylvania, and known to colonel Thomas Hartley, of Little York, major John Hulyng and captain Iſaac Seely, of Carliſle: He affects to be ſilly, but it is ſuppoſed that he is more ſmart and ſenſible than otherwiſe.

JOHN LYNON, a native of Ireland, about forty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, thin viſage, ſays he came to America in the ſhip Peggy, to Philadelphia, in 1784, a free paſſenger, has ſince lived with Mr. Daniel Kid, in Staunton, Virginia, and with Mr. Sinclair of the ſame place, alſo in Georgetown, in Maryland, and is known to Richard Thompſon, Eſquire, of that place.

A negro man that calls himſelf WILLIAM POSEY, ſays he ſerved his time with Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Peterſburg, Virginia, has ſince lived with the reverend Mr. War, near Frederickſburg, with Mr. Miller, merchant, of Frederickſburg, and with Mr. Gilcreeſe, of Port-Royal, is about five feet ſeven inches high, appears to be twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven years old, and is tolerably well dreſſed.

THOMAS A. DYSON, ſheriff of Charles county.

3X

Calvert county, Auguſt 12, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY and PARISHIONERS of CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, in Calvert county, intend petitioning the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to give the veſtry a right in ſundry pieces of LAND which has been held by the ſaid pariſh for a great number of years as a glebe, to veſt them with a right to diſpoſe of the ſame for the uſe and benefit of ſaid pariſh. 4 w3

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the ſtreets called Tabernacle-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

29 JAMES STEUART.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

15 19 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

19. *J. W.*

STRAYED or ſtolen from the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 19th inſt. a bright bay HORSE, near fifteen hands high; he has a long tail, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. Whoever will reſtore him to the ſubſcriber ſhall be reaſonably rewarded. w3

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, Auguſt 24, 1789. 3 X

September 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, by the ſubſcriber, to confirm his title to two lots of ground, lying in the town of Upper-Marlborough, formerly purchaſed by Judſon Cooledge, deceaſed, of the commiſſioners appointed to ſell Britiſh property. 8 w

2 RICHARD BURGESS.

Saint Mary's county, September 8, 1789.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of GEORGE THOMAS, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to 6w

2 WILLIAM THOMAS, jun. Adminiſtrator.

September 16, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the conſtitution and form of government, an election will be held on Monday the fifth day of October next, for four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county the enſuing year in general aſſembly.

2 BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

September 3, 1789.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the VISITORS of EDEN SCHOOL, in Somerſet county, intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly, to paſs a law to enable them to ſell the ſaid ſchool-houſe and the lands belonging thereto, and to purchaſe lands and build a ſchool in Worceſter county, to be inſtituted on the ſame plan as Eden ſchool aforeſaid. w8

PHILIP QUINTON,
WILLIAM PURNELL,
JOHN DONE,
PETER CHAILLIE,
3 ISAAC HOUSTON,
JOSHUA TOWNSEND,
GEORGE DASHIELL,
WILLIAM HANDY.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT PHAETON,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, GEORGE MANN, or the ſubſcriber.

4 DAVID STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:
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